THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1799.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

To the Freeholders of the Congreſſional Diſtrict, compoſed of the counties of Prince William, Loudoun and Fairfax.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Major Roger Weſt in his addreſs to you, dated on the 13th day of this month, has made a declaration of his political opinions—which are in direct hoſtility to our invaluable and happy government. His oppoſition is principally directed againſt the army of ten thouſand men to be raiſed, which he very improperly calls a ſtanding army, the increaſe of the navy, and the alien and ſedition laws. Though every objection of Major Weſts have been fully conſidered and anſwered in the Freeholders addreſs to their fellow citizens, yet, as he has again brought them into public view, it may not be amiſs again to examine them in the garb he has dreſſed them up in.

He commences his obſervations upon the army in the following words:—"*I could not diſcover what deſirable end could be anſwered by the military force, to the number of* 10,000 *men, which was to be immediately eſtabliſhed. The proſpect of war was uncertain—an invaſion could not, on account of the ſituation of the two countries, take place ſo ſuddenly after a declaration of war, but we ſhould have had time to raiſe a ſufficient force to repel it, I could not ſuppoſe that force intended only for the purpoſes of defence, becauſe it was entirely incompetent to the end. If an invaſion ſhould actually take place, we ſhould probably be obliged to repel it with a force infinitely more conſiderable than an army of* 10,000 *men. I therefore have diſapproved and ſtill do, of that eſtabliſhment—I view it as a ſtanding army eſtabliſhed in time of peace, without the excuſe of public exigence, and of courſe dangerous, not only as a precedent, but hazardous to civil liberty during the preſent temper of the oppoſite parties.*"

Ever ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government, the United States have had an extenſive weſtern frontier to defend againſt Indian invaſions—which, of itſelf, required a force equal to the one now under the command of Brigadier General Wilkinſon. The real apprehenſions of being engaged in a war, firſt againſt Great Britain, and afterwards againſt France, rendered it prudent in congreſs, to protect our principal ſea port towns, by erecting Fortifications—In ſome of the ſtates more than one fortification is erected—theſe fortifications muſt be garriſoned.

Upon examination it will be found, that the 10,000 men to be raiſed, together with the army now in actual ſervice, will be barely ſufficient, to defend the weſtern frontiers, garriſon the poſts delivered up to us by the Britiſh, and the fortifications on the ſea board.

The next aſſertion of Major Weſt is, "that the proſpect of a war, was uncertain." The actual exiſtence of a war on the common ocean, contradicts moſt pointedly the aſſertion.—The French armed veſſels are continually capturing our veſſels and cargoes, and when our ſeamen are ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands, they impriſon them, and treat them worſe than by the law of nations, priſoners of war ought to be treated—The United States, in ſelf defence, have been obliged to retaliate, reſpecting, at the ſame time, the ſacred laws of humanity—and accordingly our armed veſſels are now cruiſing on the high ſeas for that purpoſe. All friendly intercourſe between the two nations has been interdicted.—If all this does not prove an actual and open war, between France and the United States; it will be difficult to define what is a ſtate of war.—This war has been produced by the hoſtile conduct of France, which ſhe commenced as far back as the month of May in the year 1793, and which has been increaſing in its violence and ruinous effects ever ſince.

Major Weſt next ſtates, "*an invaſion could not, on account of the ſituation of the two countries, take place ſo ſuddenly after a declaration of war, but we ſhould have had time to raiſe a ſufficient force to repel it.*" If the French nation wanted an inducement to make an invaſion, none would tempt her ſo ſoon as the knowledge of our unprepared ſtate; that the government had determined to take no defenſive ſteps, (which ſeems to be the with of Mr. Weſt) until an actual declaration of war on her part. France knowing this, would not declare war againſt us, but would, while pretending to ſolicit peace with us, clandeſtinely enter our rivers and harbours with a large army, and, after ſhe had effected an entrance into them, then, and not till then, are we, according to Major Weſt's idea, to commence defenſive operations. The threatening declarations made to our envoys, while they were in Paris, by the authorized agents of the government of France, that unleſs they aſſented to the diſhonourable terms held out by that government, our country ſhould experience the fate of Venice and many other once flouriſhing republics in Europe, which are now entirely deſtroyed and blotted from the catalogue of independent nations by the hands of France.

Another ſtrong circumſtance which proves the hoſtile intentions of France towards this country is related by the hon. Robert G Harper, of South-Carolina, in his circular letter to his conſtituents, in the following words:—"*Some time ago the directory ſent to St. Domingo, their principal Weſt India poſſeſſion, an agent of the name of Hedouville. This man, on his arrival, made ſome profeſſions of juſtice and amicable conduct towards the U. States but he ſoon equalled, and even exceeded, his predeceſſors in depredations on our commerce. Laſt ſummer, while Mr. Gerry was ſtill in Paris, and the directory was employing every artifice to keep him there and to draw him into an endleſs negociation, Hedouville was preparing to invade the ſouthern ſtates from St. Domingo, with an army of blacks; which was to be landed with a large ſupply of officers, arms and ammunition, to excite an inſurrection among the negroes, by means of miſſionaries previouſly ſent, and firſt to ſubjugate the country, by their aſſiſtance, and then plunder and lay it waſte. For the execution of this humane and friendly ſcheme, he waited only till the Engliſh ſhould evacuate a certain part in the iſland, which lay moſt convenient for the expedition; but he was interrupted by a black general, of the name of Touiſſant, who drove him from the iſland compelled him to embark for France, and took the whole authority into his own hands, which he yet retains.*

This ſcheme came to our knowledge in the following manner: A very rich ſhip from the Eaſt Indies, valued at nearly ſeven hundred thouſand dollars, was taken laſt ſummer by one of Hedouville's privateers. The owners, merchants of this town, employed a man of honour and character, well known here, and well acquainted in the Weſt Indies, to go and endeavour to purchaſe the ſhip at a low rate. He went to [illegible] go for that purpoſe; and while there converſed with ſome of the black officers who were to be employed in the expedition. As he ſpoke their language well, he was led to cultivate an acquaintance with them; and from them, in their moments of conviviality, he learned the project. I have it from him, through a perſon of the higheſt confidence.

From the foregoing remarks, it clearly appears, that Major Weſt is incorrect in his declaration, "*that an invaſion could not take place, on account of the ſituation of the two countries.*"

Major Weſt calls the ſmall army of ten thouſand men, to be raiſed, a ſtanding army. By a ſtanding army is meant a permanent army—one whoſe term of ſervice is not limited; the army to be raiſed, is to remain in exiſtence for the term of three years at furtheſt; but to be diſcharged ſooner, by the preſident, if circumſtances will admit of it. Whether this is to be conſidered as a ſtanding army, is left to you to decide.

Another objection which Major Weſt makes to this army, to wit: "*That it may prove dangerous to civil liberty, during the preſent temper of the oppoſite parties,*" is a moſt ſerious and ungrateful charge againſt thoſe of our fellow citizens, whoſe patriotiſm, has called them forward, to offer their ſervices and lives in defence of their country. Can any man believe that an army of 10,000 men, compoſed of our fathers, brothers and ſons—led by the great Waſhington, and other brave officers, who drew their ſwords in defence of our independence, during the revolutionary war; who oppoſed the veteran ar-

calicoes, clouded, ſpotted, cambric, plain,

mies of England—would, if they had the power, endanger the liberties of their fellow citizens. The opinion that so small an army as one consisting of 10,000 men, may be able to enslave this immense country, inhabited by freemen, is too absurd to be tolerated for a moment. If such had been Mr. West's real opinion, why did he apply for a commission in this army?

It is just to presume that those officers who are appointed to command this army, would not accept of the command, were it destined to any other purpose than that of defending our country against the attacks from other nations, and at the time this army was ordered to be raised, France had given us every reason to believe that she intended invasion.

Major West, in his answers to the questions put to him by a Freeholder, urged that this army was useless, because, "the militia is the best and safest defence."

No one can with justice say that the militia are not of great service, and will continue to be so.

But it must be recollected, that the militia is generally, composed of men, who are unused to the fatigues of the camp—that they are in an unprepared state to march immediately after being called into service—that, generally, they cannot be prepared in less time than three months to march—and when they do march, they are unacquainted with the most material parts of their duty—yet according to Major West's mode of defending his country, this raw and inexperienced militia are to the take field against a veteran & disciplined army—an army that has spent years in learning the art military and becoming habituated to the toils of a soldier's life. Besides, the militia may be called on at a season of the year, when their services would be required most at home; when their crops may be left exposed to destruction, and their families need their daily labor to support them. Notwithstanding their great inconveniences, they must either march when called on, or furnish substitutes; which substitutes, for one expedition *only*, would cost more, than the tax for supporting an army of 10,000 men for three years.

Major West's next objection to the government is to the increase of the navy. The utility of the navy is now so glaring, that even *he* cannot object to the navy itself, but confines his objections *entirely* to its size. If the United States have derived benefit from having a small navy, surely the advantage will increase by increasing the number of vessels. We have an extensive trade to protect from the lawless and rapacious hands of French privateers, and our sea coast to defend from their incursions—For these purposes the small navy which was first established, has been found inadequate, of course it is necessary to have a larger one.

The other two objections are founded upon the alien and sedition laws. The arguments on the constitutionality of these laws have been so often repeated, and so forcibly urged, that a doubt both as to their constitutionality and their utility cannot exist on any mind that is willing to be convinced.

The first law he says is impolitic and unjust, and afterwards declares "*that alien enemies or the subjects or citizens of a nation with whom we are at war, are dangerous inmates, for the removal of whom a summary method is* necessary."

This palpable contradiction can be accounted for only upon the ground that Mr. West's opposition to the government induces him to believe every act of the government wrong. It has been already proved that we are at open war with France. Being at war with that nation, all her citizens who openly or secretly conduct themselves hostilely against our government are certainly to be considered as alien enemies, for the removal of whom the alien law was made—and whom Mr. West admits ought to be removed in a summary manner.

He considers the law impolitic and unjust, because the President is to execute the law. To see the laws faithfully executed, is one of the most important branches of the president's duty. To what branch of the government would Major West intrust the execution of the alien law? If the senate or house of representatives had been invested the power of executing this law, it would be necessary for the senators or representatives to assemble to decide on the case of every offending alien; or to remain in continual session, which would be not only troublesome, but be very expensive to the country.

Major West has quoted a clause of the constitution, to prove the unconstitutionality of the sedition act. This clause was never intended to give any man a right to publish a falsehood against either an individual or the government, with impunity. No man in any civilized country, since the world began, was ever permitted either directly or indirectly to publish malicious lies against any man or set of men. The object and the only object of this act is to punish the propagators of scandalous falsehoods against the government of the United States. Would not Major West prosecute any man who should slander his character by publishing falsehoods against him? and will he tamely hear all the falsehoods, which malice can invent, circulated through the country against his government and not punish the propagators? If he will, he is not a proper person to represent a people who love truth and justice.

The liberty of the press consists in a man being permitted to publish any thing he pleases, but if he abuses that liberty by publishing false, scandalous and malicious lies, he shall be punished for it.

The foregoing principal grounds of Major West's opposition to the government, have been answered in as concise a manner as the nature of the subject would admit. This address cannot be concluded without reminding you, that Major West has been brought forward by the most inveterate enemies of our present happy government; of course he must be considered as equal to them in violence of opposition to the government.

Colonel Powell, the other candidate, has aided in bringing about that revolution which severed us from the British empire, he was a friend to the adoption of the constitution and has ever since continued its steady and undeviating advocate. His former services, and tried patriotism render him again worthy of the confidence of his country.

A Number of Freeholders.

April 17, 1799.

BOSTON, APRIL 9.

TRUXTON FOREVER.

On Sunday night arrived sloop Phœnix, captain Doane, in 17 days from Antigua. Two days before he sailed, a vessel in 24 hours from St. Kitts, arrived, the captain of which informed him, that he there saw a French privateer schooner of 18 guns, and 150 men which was sent in by commodore Truxton. That officer had sailed from St. Kitts on the 10th of March, in the Constellation, in company with the Insurgente. They separated as they approached Guadaloupe; and when they came in full sight of that island, (agreeably to a plan concerted) they both appeared to bear up for port, the one under French colors the other under American. They soon met and affected a very furious combat. The French on shore, deceived by these appearances, hastened the sailing of the above mentioned privateer to aid their countrymen. She came out accordingly, and did not discover the deception till too late. 18 shot were fired at her, however, before she was brought to. Capt. Doane, (our informant) speaks with confidence of the correctness of the intelligence; says he had a long conversation with the capt. from St. Kitts, as had others at Antigua, where the news was credited.

The Constitution frigate was lying at Antigua, in order to have her foremast fished. She had not captured any thing.

The General Greene frigate, equipping at Newport, is nearly ready for sea.

The frigate building in this town, it is said, will be launched about the middle of May.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.

THE LATEST FROM NORTHAMPTON.

By a gentleman who left Bethlehem, yesterday morning, we are informed, that the troops were encamped at Allentown, in good health and spirits—that 12 more of the insurgents had been apprehended in different quarters of the country, who, together with those previously taken, were securely guarded in the camp. The army was this day to advance towards Bethlehem, and had a prospect of being able to return to the city about the 19th instant.

At Miller's town the army was joined by a troop of horse from Lancaster, another from Chester, and one from Montgomery—These had afforded considerable relief to the other troops of cavalry, which had before that been much harrassed with frequent excursions after the insurgents, and without much success latterly, as they had become alarmed, and the most active of them had fled from their homes. Several parties had been in pursuit of a person of the name of Marks, of Quaker-Town, a leading character among them, who hast however, effected his escape.

A review of the troops had taken place, which given great satisfaction—the body of horse amounting to between four and five hundred, with artillery proportionable. A company of volunteer infantry, from Reading, had joined the army.

The following interesting letter, from a young gentleman of this city, belonging to the frigate United States, commodore Barry, we are indebted to the politeness of an obliging correspondent.

St. Pierre, Martinique,
Ship Cicero, March 9, '99

"I have been here in this ship about 10 days, as prize master. She belongs to Liverpool, was captured by the French privateer schooner Democrat, and recaptured by the United States frigate, and sent in here. Her cargo consists principally of live stock, such as oxen, jack-asses, horses, &c. and is valued at about 30,000 dollars, of which, I suppose, one eighth will fall to us. She is a fine ship of 450

...debted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all
a few doors up Prince-Street, nearly opposite
R. T. Hoge & Co's Counting Room.
THE subscriber having obtained permission
from Mr. James Keith and Mr. Williams

rons. mounts 20 nine pounders, and carries 50 men, or rather 35 men and 15 boys. The privateer mounts 12 9 pounders and had 100 men. They fought 2 hours and a half and after the French had boarded her fought on the deck three quarters. Out of 50 hands, the captain and three men were killed, and 26 wounded.—Could I but give you a description of the scene this ship presented when we first took possession of her, it would make your heart shudder. Never were men more inhumanly mangled, and much of it done too after they had given up. A little boy, who was a favorite of the captain, was ordered by the Frenchmen to go aloft and hand down the colors—he cried, and said he could not, which was the fact. A Frenchman immediately up with his cutlass and cut his arm almost off, and otherwise wounded him in several places. The Englishmen, there can be no doubt, fought like men: every thing on board proves it. The French had been in possession of her about 36 hours before we recaptured her, during which time not one of the poor fellows who had been wounded had been dressed, nor a single bucket of water thrown on the deck. They were in a perfect gore of blood; insomuch, that when the ship would roll with the heave of the sea, the blood in the cabin run from side to side in a perfect current.

The capture of this ship, ought to be a serious lesson to our merchants, how they fit out their vessels. They put on board ten or a dozen guns with twice the number of men, at the utmost, and then think she is able to cope with any thing she may possibly meet with. This is a great mistake. It is incredible how these Frenchmen fight when driven to desperation. Having nothing to lose and every thing to gain, whenever they see any thing that looks like plunder, nothing will deter them from attempting the most daring enterprize. The Democrat has taken two or three other ships of equal force and carried them into Guadaloupe. We found 30 Frenchmen on board the ship, who were put on board the frigate.

"*March* 10.

"Yesterday I was informed of WAR having been declared *against America*, by Guadaloupe, Statia and St. Martins.—This news came here in a letter from St. Thomas. If it is the case, there can be no doubt, but their respective governors have their orders from France, as they would not dare to go so far without such orders—of course the declaration of war will be general.

"Some time since we sent our boat in to Guadaloupe, with a flag of truce to exchange prisoners—there were no Americans there; but commodore Barry thought it better to leave the Frenchmen and take a receipt for them, than to keep them on board long enough to eat more than they were worth. Destornearx's secretary came on board—assured the commodore, that the trade was open to them, and advised the returning of the Insurgente, as he feared very much, it might be the cause of a war between the two nations *than which nothing could be more disagreeable to him!*

"Since I have been here, I have had the satisfaction of seeing the celebrated Barthelemi. He resides here, and is a very fine looking man."

BALTIMORE, APRIL 17.

Arrived this morning, brig George, captain Higgins, 35 days from Cowes—Salt—A. Stewart.

We have been favored with papers bro't by the George, to the 1st and 2d March, but find in them nothing entitled to attention. We are promised some papers of anterior dates, when we hope to be able to lay before our readers a regular chain of intelligence, from the dates before received.

The Cork fleet were to sail under convoy for America, the 16th of March. A fleet of 10 sail of armed vessels, for different ports, but none for this, were to leave the Downs the 5th March, the day after captain H. left Cowes, under convoy of the ship Connecticut of 20 guns, of Philadelphia.

The news of Loring's insulting treatment of our flag had been received in London, and had excited much sensibility; and it was confidently asserted he would be broke.

Alexandria, April 20.

The ship Olive, Capt. M'Laurin, has arrived in the river from Bilboa, after a passage of 70 days. There was no *authenticated* news of consequence when Capt. M'Laurin left that port. It was, however, *reported* that *three* of the French Directory had lost their heads by a mob.—Two members of that body have been in favour of universal peace, and particularly anxious (*if we can trust the language of Frenchmen*) of bringing about a reconciliation between us and that government. If, therefore, there is any credit due to the report, we have some reason to believe, that the bloody-minded and barbarous *triumvirate* have fallen sacrifices to the just indignation of an insulted and enslaved people. Barras and Merlin are the surviving members.

In lat. 41, 14, long. 23, 31, Captain M'Laurin saw the wreck of a schooner. She was dismasted—the decks blown up—and not a soul on board. Two quadrants were got from her; one marked A. S Barnet; the other had no mark, and nothing but the frame left. She looked like a Northern built vessel; but could discover nothing on her stern, or of her cargo.

A List of *American* vessels, *lately* captured by the armed vessels of the *French* Republic, has been received.—Will the Jacobins never be convinced of the necessity there is for having a Naval Force?

Sales by Auction.

On the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Auction-Room, corner of Prince and Fairfax Streets,

Whiskey in barrels,
Rum in hogsheads,
French Brandy in pipes and barrels,
Sugar in barrels,
Molasses in hhds.
Coffee in bags,
A few chests of young hyson tea of a superior quality,
A few hundred weight of well cured Bacon,
A bale of Muslins, and a variety of Dry Goods,

A. HEWES,
M. MILLER.

April 20.

SWEET POTATOES.

FOR SALE

A Quantity of Spanish Sweet Potatoe Seed, by the Subscriber, living near Harper's wharf, Union-Street.

GEORGE POMERY.

April 20.

Extract from an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, laying duties for the support of Government for the year 1799, 23d January, 1799.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, upon any person's producing to the commissioner of the revenue for the county, district, or corporation, a receipt for the sum of forty dollars, paid to the sheriff or collector, such commissioner shall grant to such person a license to sell merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture by wholesale and retail, for and during the term of twelve months; or if the said receipt shall be for fifteen dollars, such person shall in like manner, receive a license to retail such goods for the same time. And if any person shall sell such merchandize, either by wholesale or retail on land, or on board any vessel, without having obtained such license, such person shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars; to be recovered by the commissioner in any court of record, on ten days previous notice, and to be paid to the sheriff for the use of the commonwealth; for which licenses and fines the commissioners shall annually, in their books, return a list to the auditor of public accounts, on or before the fifteenth day of September, specifying names, which shall be good evidence whereupon to charge the sheriff or collector. Provided nevertheless, that not above one tax shall be paid on account of so selling at one and the same store: And provided also, that nothing contained in this, or any other act, shall be so construed as to impose a tax on planters and farmers for selling salt to their neighbours, purchased as a return load for their produce carried in their waggons, or otherwise, to market.

Take Notice,

That, agreeable to the foregoing law, I shall be ready to grant licenses to those who may apply with the collector's receipt as above directed—and it is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as all delinquents will be proceeded against as the law directs.

WILLIAM LANPHIER, Com'r.

April 17, 1799. 11tfm.

THE copartnery of M'Leod & Yeatman, in Alexandria, and of Henry L. Yeatman & Co. in Baltimore, was dissolved, by mutual consent of the subscribers, on the 17th of June, 1799.

JOHN M'LEOD,
HENRY L. YEATMAN.

Alexandria, April 18.

Jacob Hoffman

Has just received a handsome assortment of

French Gloves;

Amongst which are,
Ladies' best long & short white & coloured,
Men's do. do. do.

India Goods.

Black and coloured Lustrings,
Nankeens,
Calico,
Cassas,
Tickerees,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Moral do. &c.

April 20.

☞ SEE HERE!

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, in Rockingham county, Virginia, a Mulatto Man, named SAM. He is about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well made, has a small notch out of one of his eyes, which, he says, was occasioned by the bite of a dog when he was small. He had on, when he went away, a sailor jacket of grey homespun cloth, an old swandown waistcoat, a pair of old cloth trousers, new shoes, and leather apron. Whoever will apprehend said Negro shall have a handsome Reward, and receive reasonable charges, if brought home.

EZEKIEL HARRISON.

Rockingham County, April 10, 1799.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Maryland.

calicoes, clouded, spotted, cambric, plain, ... Prince street, two doors below the ... temporary and ... to a particular object.

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE,

SPREAD EAGLE,

LATE THE PROPERTY OF LORD SACKVILLE,

WAS imported from London last fall, by John Hoomes, Esq. (of the Bowling Green) and undoubtedly was the best three years old colt, of his day, in England. This was sufficiently proved, when he won the Derby Stakes at Epsom, against the best colts in the kingdom.

SPREAD EAGLE, in the New-Market Craven meeting, 1795 (being the first time he started) won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit (seven subscribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others; in the following meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100 guineas each—beating Lord Egremont's, brother to Calomel, and three others.—At Epsom Spring, the same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each half forfeit (45 Subscribers) beating with the greatest ease, Caustic, Potter, Diamond, Viret, and seven others; after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and did not recover his form of racing, which, till then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796 he won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each at York, (8 subscribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin and others.

In April 1798, at Newmarket, he came second for the Craven Stake, when 12 started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, and seven others.—At the same meeting he won the King's plate of 100 guineas at New-Market, beating two capital horses, round course, 4 miles, carrying 12 stone.

Spread Eagle is from the best stock in England, as may be seen in the racing callender in my possession, as well as the certificate below.

He is a fine bay, rising seven years old, near 16 hands high, of great strength and activity, with unexceptionable shape and great beauty—whose reputation was so high in England, that he was advertised to cover at 12 guineas a mare, a few days before he was purchased to come to this country.

The above horse will stand at this place, to cover mares from the 10th of March to the 10th of August next, at three guineas the leap, to be paid at the stable door, and six guineas the season, which may be discharged with five guineas any time before the expiration of the season, with one dollar to the groom in every instance.

A note for six guineas with the mares will be expected, payable the 10th of August, for each mare sent to this horse, except those that may remain at pasture; and for them before they are removed. Five guineas paid by the expiration of the season, will be received in full for said notes.

I shall have a large quantity of excellent pasture, both high and low ground well enclosed, at Forty cents per week for mares brought ten miles or upwards; and every attention will be paid to mares left in my care, but no responsibility for losses or casualties of any kind. The mares may be fed on application—the grain furnished at the market price—and gentlemen's servants, attending their mares, boarded on moderate terms.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Salisbury, Feb. 20.

PEDIGREE.

Spread Eagle was bred by Francis Standish, was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of old Eclipse, his dam by Highflier, grand-dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton, and Treasurer—She was got by Cade, out of the Lass of the Mill—by old Traveller, Young Greyhound, Partner, Woodcock, Craft's Bay Barb, Makeless, Brimmer, Son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Bab Mare.

SACKVILLE.

This Horse will be shewn in Alexandria on the 24th April.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted at this Office.*

ADAM LYNN

Has just received from New-York,

A handsome Assortment of

EPAULETS & SWORDS,

VIZ.

GOLD and silver epaulets, gilt and steel Horseman's swords, gilt and plated, cut and thrust do. silver gilt, plated and steel hangers.

He has also on hand a few swords and pistols, a large assortment of gold, silver, plated and Japann'd Wares, a few elegant knife-cases furnished, and tea-caddies.

☞ All kinds of Gold and Silver Work manufactured in the neatest manner.

April 18.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale at their Warehouse on Prince street, two doors below the Vendue Store,

Seine Twine,

10, 12, and 20d. Nails.
Carpenters' Tools assorted.
A few dozen best iron Shovels.
A general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
An assortment of Stationary,
Tin in boxes,
Fine Liverpool Salt.

The above articles will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash, or country produce.

C. H. COFFEY, & CO.

FOR SALE.

MOLASSES, PORTER, OZNABURGS, DOWLASS, SHEETINGS, BRITANIAS, PLATILLIAS,

By the Hogshead. By the Piece or Bail.

The above goods we will sell cheap for ready Cash, or a short Credit.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Alexandria, Feb. 5, 1799. tf

To be Rented,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

TWO convenient Dwelling Houses and Stores on King Street—one lately occupied by Mr. C. Powell, the other adjoining the house occupied by Mr. George Wilie—Apply to THOMPSON & VEITCH,

March 12.

Joshua Riddle

Offers for sale, at his Store on Fairfax-Street,

Whiskey in barrels,

Chocolate in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Hyson and Young Hyson Teas
Pepper
Best Mustard in pound and half pound bottles
Leiper's Snuff, and Glass Ware assorted,

ALSO A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

Gentlemen's best fine shoes No 1
Women's, boy's, and children's do. assorted
A large quantity of men's large and strong do. assorted

Seine Twine, Leading Lines, Traces, Bed Cords, and a few kegs of good FF Gun Powder.

March 23.

St. UBES SALT,

FOR SALE

on board the ship Amphion, at Hooe & Co's Wharf, it will be sold low for Cash, if applications made, while the vessel is unloading, to

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Who offer For Sale

Nova-Scotia Plaister,

in the Stone—and by the Bushel, prepared for immediate use—and few pipes of old

French Brandy.

Warranted Clover Seed, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Few casks of Clover Seed, warranted of last year's growth—Also 30 casks of Philadelphia Lime, and a few half tierces of Rice.

HARTSHORNE & SONS.

April 11.

FOR SALE,

Fresh Philadelphia Porter,

at the subscribe.'s store, nearly opposite Mr. M'Knight's Tavern.

MATTHEW EAKIN.

April 11.

GLEESE & CO.

Have for Sale, at their Store, in King Street, opposite D. Davie's,

A Few boxes of yard-wide and 7-8 IRISH LINENS, which they will sell low for Cash, or Country Produce.

They have also a few Cambric Linens, from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per yard.

N. B. Purchasers will find it worth their while to apply soon, as their stay is but short in this country.

April 4. 1m.

RAN AWAY,

On Saturday the 30th ult. from the subscriber, living in Fairfax County, Virginia, near the Great Falls of Potomac,

A Negro Man, named PETER, about 23 years of age, of a black complexion, and marked with the smallpox, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well proportioned, large eyes, shews the whites thereof very much, and inclined to smile when spoken to. As he has cloathing of various kinds, it is difficult to describe them;—but he generally wears a blue coat or a striped elastic one, black breeches corded, or a kind of striped satinet, of a red colour, and black waistcoat; but he may have other different cloaths, in which he can appear well dress'd. He had a tolerable good roram hat. I suspect he is skulking about the town of Alexandria, as he has wife at Mr. Lawrence Hoff's.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person that may apprehend and secure him so that I get him again, if taken in this county, and if out of the same, a proportionable reward, as he may be further from home, and all reasonable charges paid.

All masters and owners of vessels are forewarned from taking him away, or employing him in their service.

April 2. JOHN OWENS.

Samuel Hilton,

Union-Street,

HAS FOR SALE

15,000 English House Slates, of a large and excellent quality, which he will sell on moderate terms, for Cash.

April 18.

Hogan's School

IS kept in a large frame house, back of Mr. Bacon's, in Fairfax, between King and Cameron Streets. He has some boys learning Latin. His prices for the Mathematical Sciences are the same as heretofore. His terms for Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Latin are only one Dollar on entering, and one Dollar every month. The progress of his pupils in the Sciences, and in the study of Latin, can be attested by documents in his possession from some of the most eminent characters in the United States.

April 16.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.

quested to make immediate payment; and all

doors up Prince-Street, nearly opposite R. T. Hooe & Co's Counting Room.

THE subscriber having obtained permission from Mr. James Keith and Mr. William